

Wilson Places Chief Imports Under Control

Action Taken to Wage Full
Economic War Against
Germany

All Countries Affected

Rules Are Announced; Lists
of Articles and Countries
Are Proclaimed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Wilson to-night extended to imports the same measure of control the government since early in the war has exercised over exports by issuing a proclamation requiring the licensing of most of the chief import commodities.

Action was taken under authority of the trading with the enemy act, which gives the Executive power to prescribe such regulations governing imports as the public safety requires. Import licensing will be put in the hands of the War Trade Board, which, under authority given the President in the export control act, issued all licenses for exports.

Assumption of control over imports gives the government another powerful weapon, which will be used to its fullest extent in the economic war on Germany. It adds greatly to America's commercial power, already the greatest of any nation, and puts this country in a position during the war almost to direct the trade of the world. If minded to use it in that way, the United States could let it serve as the heaviest kind of pressure on neutral traders suspected of using American goods to supply Germany.

One of the chief advantages of import control is that it gives the government a larger measure of supervision over shipping. If tonnage vitally needed for war purposes is being used to transport to this country commodities regarded as nonessential the government can decline to issue import licenses and thus divert the tonnage to essential trades.

The so-called conservation of export commodities act, which authorizes the government to issue orders under special regulations, was increased by President Wilson to-day by the addition of a long list of goods including many kinds of ores, chemical compounds, iron and steel products, many foodstuffs, surgical instruments and lumber.

Clark Denounced For Attack on N. Y. Financiers

An echo of the last Liberty Loan campaign appeared yesterday in the copies of letters issued by Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. These contain an account of the warfare in letter form waged by Mr. Strong upon Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, because of the aspersions cast by Mr. Clark upon the patriotism of the bankers of New York in general and Wall Street in particular.

The speaker in a Liberty Loan address delivered at Oklahoma City accused an unnamed "ring" of New York financiers with hampering the flotation of the Liberty Loan bonds so that a higher rate of interest might be afforded by the government to subsequent issues.

Directly after this was published Mr. Strong telegraphed to Mr. Clark requesting his authority for such charges. The governor of the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday made public a copy of the speaker's reply. The speaker said he got his "facts" from editorial attacks in "The New York World," and continued: "I take it you granted that you read these editorials in 'The New York World.' The people out West read them, I among the rest, and it was not a very violent conclusion, as 'The World' is supposed to be one of the great and leading lights in the news world, that 'The World' knew what it was talking about."

Mr. Strong, in his reply, first reviews the incident itself, and calls attention to the fact that on October 25 the speaker reiterated his charges to an Associated Press correspondent in St. Louis.

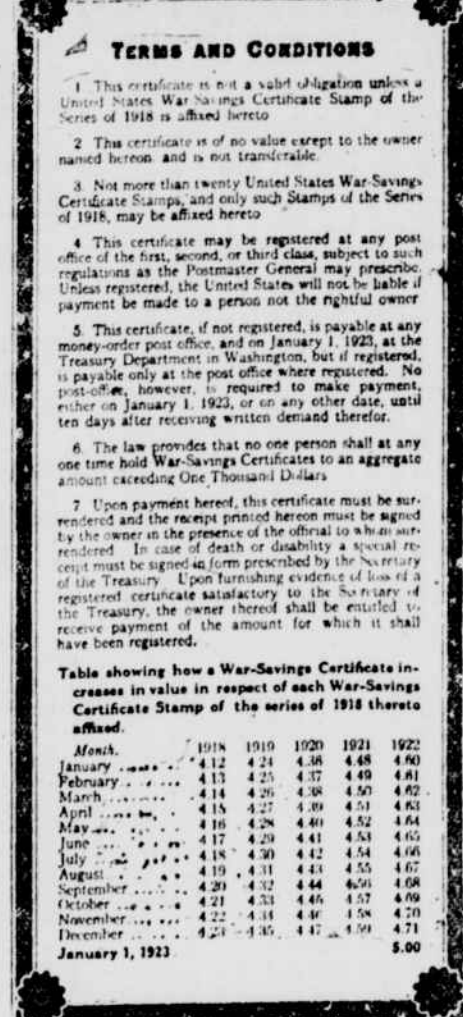
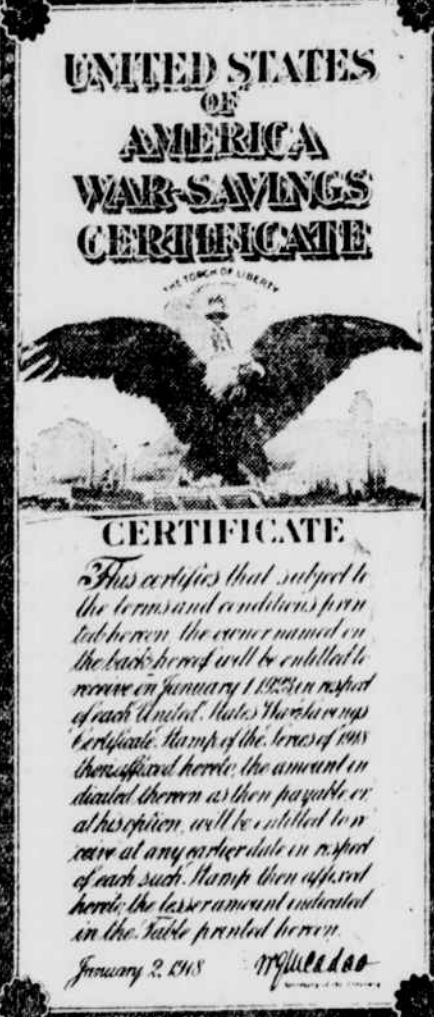
"Three hours later," Mr. Strong's letter continues, "you withdrew the charge and stated that you had made it because the newspapers were full of stories about the sale of Liberty bonds lagging all over the country; that when the first Liberty bonds were issued some fellows in New York had tried to beat the price down below par, and that, in view of that fact, you had made your statement at Oklahoma City."

"And now," Mr. Strong continues, "on November 2 you write me that your conclusion that a 'ring' of New York financiers had entered into a treasonable conspiracy was the outgrowth of your reading two editorials in 'The New York World,' printed on October 12 and 13, and that these editorials were the basis of your remarks. Neither of the editorials referred to, which I have before me, made any reference to higher rates of interest on subsequent issues."

"It seems apparent that at no time did you have the slightest ground for publicly or privately charging the most serious crime in time of war, 'treason,' against a group of unnamed men; that the basis of your remarks was not, as you at first stated, 'sources of information,' but two editorials in 'The New York World,' which simply expressed the opinions or conclusions of the author of the editorials regarding the stock market, and that your so-called retraction sought to imply that other acts of these New York financiers justified your charges, although your first promise had turned out to be incorrect."

Mr. Strong then calls attention to the magnificent manner in which men in the New York Federal Reserve district have been supporting the government since the outbreak of war. "Figures," he says, "have just been furnished me, based upon the wealth of the nation in 1912, which I believe to be reliable, which indicate that the New York district subscribed 51.3 per cent of the total wealth of the district to the Second Liberty Loan, and that the Kansas City district (which includes part of your own state) 38 per cent of its total wealth, the New York percentage being the highest and the Kansas City district the lowest of all twelve districts."

UNCLE SAM'S WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES



Here is shown one side of the war savings certificate which the government is about to issue for subscription by the American people. The purpose of the issue is similar to the Liberty loans—to back up Uncle Sam financially in the war. The certificate consists of twenty squares, upon each of which is placed a stamp when \$5 has been paid into the Treasury.

Frederic W. Allen, director of the War Savings Committee for Greater New York, yesterday announced that the first shipment of the war savings certificates had reached the city, and would be offered for sale beginning next Monday. They will be sold at all postoffice branches and at various business places which are designated as sales agents for the government.

In addition to the 500,000 government thrift card and war savings certificates which have been sent to be sold to the people of this city, according to Mr. Allen, the shipment consisted of 2,000,000 of the twenty-five-cent thrift stamps and 2,000,000 of the five-dollar war saving certificate stamps. The war saving certificates offer a splendid investment, and are especially adapted to the resources of working people.

Bloodhounds Used to Frighten Pickets, Says Mrs. John W. Brannan

Suffragist Leader, Ill in Bed From Her Experiences, Describes Alleged Brutalities to Hunger Strikers by Guards in the Washington Workhouse

Mrs. John Winters Brannan, wife of the president of the board of trustees of Bellevue Hospital, issued a statement last night, in which she charged the suffrage pickets in the Occoquan workhouse had been "deliberately terrorized and almost killed by officials."

"No mere superintendent (of a prison) would dare to do this, unless he were assured of the most powerful political backing," she said. Mrs. Brannan was one of the group of thirty women who were arrested on November 10 for picketing the White House and who went on a hunger strike in the Occoquan workhouse. Her story was told yesterday for the first time in her home, 125 East Fifty-seventh Street, where she is confined to her bed as the result of her jail experiences.

Dr. Brannan went to Washington last Friday night, hearing of his wife's exhausted state, and insisted on paying her \$25 fine and bringing her home. Mrs. Brannan told the story of the "riot" in Occoquan, on November 14, when Miss Lucy Burns was alleged to have been chained to her cell bars, and other women thrown about by prison guards. She made plain her belief that this was part of a campaign of "terrorization," which had been determined upon in advance, no matter what the conduct of the prisoners should be.

Heard the Bloodhounds
"It can hardly be believed," she said, in her statement, "but I have no doubt that our painful, miserable experience with bloodhounds on Friday afternoon was a further attempt to terrorize us. The head matron, Mrs. Herndon, suggested that we take a walk under the care of the sewing room matron. She led us through the nearby woods for about three-quarters of a mile—a weary, dazed, exhausted group of seven women—stopping constantly to rest. On our way back we heard the baying of hounds in the woods very near us. The matron said, 'You had better hurry up, the bloodhounds are loose.'"

"Miss Finnissen asked, 'Would they attack us?'
"That's just what they would do," she answered, and hurried us on faster. The baying grew louder and nearer at times, and then more distant, as the dogs rushed back and forth. They were very close to us when we finally reached the sewing room."

"Nothing we knew of German frightfulness, short of murdering and maiming non-combatants, could exceed the brutality that was used against us," Mrs. Brannan declared, going back to the story of the women's first night in Occoquan. "Our only offense had been to ask to see and insist upon seeing the superintendent. We waited two hours. Then he appeared—in a rage."

Tells of Attacks
"Mrs. Lewis stepped forward as our spokesman. 'Mr. Whitaker, I have a statement to make to you.' (She was about to ask that the suffragists be treated as political prisoners.) She got no further. Without waiting to hear what she had to say, Mr. Whitaker gave the word, and his terrible guards began the attack. Its totally unexpected ferocity stunned us. I saw two men seize Mrs. Lewis, lift her from her feet and catapult her through the doorway. I saw three men attack Miss Burns, twisting her arms behind her, and then two other men grasp her shoulders. "There were six to ten guards in the room and many others on the porch ready to fight in all. Instantly the room was in chaos. I saw Miss Lincoln, a light young girl, thrown to the floor. Mrs. Nolan, a delicate old lady of seventy-three, was mastered by two men. The furniture was overturned. Whitaker, in the center of the room, directed the whole attack, inciting the guards to every brutality. The whole group of women were thrown, dragged and hurled out of the office, down the steps and across the road and field to the administration building, where another group of bullies was waiting for

All Suffrage Pickets Released From Jail

Washington Authorities Free
Remainder of Woman's
Party Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—All militants of the Woman's party who remained in jail after yesterday's release of the hunger-striking twenty-two were released to-day.

This entirely cleared the jail and workhouse of the women imprisoned for picketing the White House.

German Jailed for Sedition
Staten Island Man Said He'd
Like to Fight Against U. S.

George Metz, an unnaturalized German, of Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, was sentenced in the Stapleton police court yesterday to sixty days in Richmond jail because of seditious talk. James McDermott, a Home Guard, who arrested Metz on Monday night, charged that he said:

"If I were a younger man I'd go to Germany and fight against the United States."

Two Children Die in Fire
SOUTH WINDHAM, Me., Nov. 28.—Two children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the home of Edward Jewett, their father, to-day. They were Corn, aged twelve, and Vera, ten. Jewett was probably fatally burned in attempting to save them.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Reduced Prices—Friday

MISSSES', JUNIORS' and GIRLS' WINTER APPAREL

All This Season's Desirable Models

No Alterations

No Credits

Misses' Winter Suits
With or Without Fur Trimming
Of wool velour, silvertone, broadcloth or duvet de laine. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
35.00
Heretofore \$49.50 to \$69.50

Misses' High Class Suits
Trimmed with Rich Furs
Of wool velour, silvertone, duvet de laine, suede velour or velveteen. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
59.50
Heretofore \$69.50 to \$98.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Also Tailored Coats to Wear with One's Own Furs
Of wool velour, silvertone, Pom Pom, broadcloth, burella cloth or seal plush. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
25.00
Heretofore \$35.00 to \$45.00

Misses' High Class Coats
Majority Trimmed with Rich Furs
Of silvertone, wool velour, Pom Pom or duvet de laine. Sizes 14 to 20 years.
45.00
Heretofore \$59.50 to \$69.50

Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Sizes 6 to 17 Years
Of wool velour, zibeline, broadcloth, Pom Pom or velveteen; majority fur trimmed and silk lined.
15.00
Heretofore \$19.75 to \$39.50

Girls' and Juniors' Dresses
Sizes 12 to 17 Years
Of velveteen, plain silk or plaid silk. Semi-Empire models.
14.50
Heretofore \$18.50 to \$29.50

Misses' Shoe Shop—3rd Floor

Gompers in Canada Pleads for Unity In War on Germany

Won From Pacifism by
Treachery of Kaiser's
Government

Must Be Finish Fight
No Peace Until Teuton Hordes
Are Forced Back Upon
Their Own Country

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—Emphasizing the necessity of union in the war against German autocracy and urging complete obedience to the laws and decisions made by democratic governments in order that this end may be obtained, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, delivered a patriotic address to a large audience here to-night. The meeting was primarily on behalf of the Victory Loan campaign, and before closing his speech Mr. Gompers appealed for generous subscriptions.

After a reference to his pacifist leanings some years ago and his visions of international peace, Mr. Gompers denounced the German government for its treachery, stating that the socialist philosophy which it fostered was merely a subterfuge and one of the means by which it hoped finally to attain power. He entertained no hatred for the German people, but maintained that their salvation lay in the ultimate crushing of the militaristic menace. Having entered the war, he said, the democratic countries must fight until the Germans have been driven back into their own territory and differences of politics must be forgotten in order that victory may be won.

Printer Had His Writings
Mr. Gompers stated that his writings in connection with international

peace were in the hands of the printer for publication when Germany declared war.

"Out of the clear sky came the law of God and man in starting this war, did not know the host with which he would have to deal. I ask you to consider whether all those false pretences of his for years preceding were not planned to lull the nations into a sense of false security."

He referred to the German Socialist government, maintaining that there had not been a congress of labor held at which the endeavor had not been made to foist upon it the ideas of German militarism and imperialism as modified and represented by German Socialist philosophy.

Believed They Were Sincere
"I really believed they were sincere in their advocacy of international peace, but so far as the other 'bunk' was concerned I would have none of it," he said. "There never was more sophistry contained in philosophy than that which was contained in German Socialism."

"The first duty of every Canadian is to do everything in his power to unite people in winning the war. 'I have known of your political differences for some time past. You have made mistakes, just as we have, but now you people of Canada, regardless of politics, religion or anything else, must stand united to bring glory for Canada in the war for the freedom of nations.'"

Indict Nelson and Son
In Draft Conspiracy
Federal Grand Jury Finds
Against Wisconsin Representative and Youth

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Representative John M. Nelson and his son Byron were indicted by a Federal grand jury to-day on a charge of conspiracy to violate the registration laws. The son previously had been indicted, charged with failure to register under the draft. They will be tried in December.

Representative Nelson was charged with advising his son not to register. Young Nelson now is on his father's ranch in Canada. Representative Nelson is in Washington.

Sued, Says Husband Has Mansion in Skies

Mrs. Meader Describes Home
Atop Waldorf Building and
Gets \$40 Alimony

The description of her husband's home on top of the Waldorf Building, West Thirty-third Street, formed the basis upon which Mrs. Queenie Ethel Meader founded her plea for large alimony, pending decision in the divorce suit Herman Lee Meader has brought against her.

According to Mrs. Meader's account of the glories of that domicile, the Hanging Gardens would have paled by comparison with it. She told of eleven spacious rooms, two bathrooms, a large hall and a magnificent garden. Each room, she said, was elaborately and luxuriously furnished. There were gorgeous tapestries, she related, and ancient furniture of Italian handiwork.

Mrs. Meader also told of the Chinese reception room and a garden covering about one-half of the top of the building, in which there was a fountain. Her husband was less glowing in his description. He said that the wonderful home was merely a flat built on top of the janitor's quarters.

The large entrance hall, he said, was merely 7 by 12 feet; the fountain was a tin basin to assuage the thirst of pigeons, the garden only a poor thicket of shrubs and flowers, and the gorgeous hangings mostly imitations. As for the two bathrooms, Mr. Meader said he never found more than one tub although there were two tubs in that Mrs. Meader got \$40 a week alimony. She had asked for \$100.

Navy Seizes All Tin In N. Y. Warehouse

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Protests by canners against government commandeering of tin revealed to-day that the Navy Department has commandeered all tin in New York warehouses. The department's action was prompted by the intense competition for tin, which has resulted in forcing up the price within a month from 54 cents to 80 cents a pound. Tin cannot be bought on the open market now, because of British export restrictions, and it is said that firms having government contracts requiring the use of tin, including those manufacturing tin-plated goods for export to the Allies, will be in serious straits unless some action promptly is taken to remedy the situation.